

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Proprietors.  
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### Correspondence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 6, 1864.

S. F. Phillips, Esq.—  
DEAR SIR.—Your friends are anxious to see the substance of your speech to day, in print, and the wholesome truths it contained disseminated among the people.

Please furnish us with a full report of it at as early a day as your convenience will allow. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,  
D. M. CARTER,  
A. C. COWLES,  
EUGENE GRISCOM,  
THOS. A. ALLISON,  
R. S. DONNELL,  
DANL. G. POWLE,  
M. McGEHEE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 6th Dec., 1864.

Col. Carter and others :—  
GENTLEMEN:—I will comply with your request within a day or two.

Thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, and wishing the speech were more worthy of it.

I am, very truly,

Your friend and servant,

S. F. PHILLIPS.

### Speech of Samuel F. Phillips, Esq.,

OF ORANGE,  
In the House of Commons of North Carolina,  
Tuesday December 6th, 1864, on the subject  
of Impressments.

M. SPEAKER:—  
Recent occurrences in the county of Orange have suggested to me the propriety of introducing the resolutions which I have just been read. I do not mean to say that Orange has suffered more from the action of agents for impressments than the other counties of the State, but the *revenue* of that action among my constituents rendered it proper that I should call the attention of the Legislature to the same.

The preamble to these resolutions asserts truths which no intelligent gentleman upon this floor, whether lawyer or not, will deny. I shall not trouble the House with an argument upon them. The first of the resolutions which follow, makes allegations, which, if true, are palpable violations of the rights asserted in the preamble. The only question which arises upon that resolution is as to its truth. And, upon this question, I might perhaps make a witness of every gentleman upon this floor. For I can hardly doubt that every one here has been so far personally cognizant of facts going to establish this point that he might be called as a witness to establish it before a court and jury.

Within the last two weeks an agent of the Confederate States has impressed in the county of Orange 169 horses and mules at an average price, as I was informed by an officer of the government engaged in the transaction, of about \$700 each. I enquired of the same gentleman what was the average market value of the animals thus taken, and was answered "at least \$2,100 each." It appears, then, that by this single operation, the Confederate States' government has forcibly seized for its own use more than \$300,000 worth of property; and left in the hands of its owners little scraps of brown paper, promising to pay at some indefinite period about \$100,000! In simple language, it is a transaction by which the government has possessed itself of \$200,000 worth of property without paying a single dollar of equivalent! It has, however, its agents, acting under a regularly organized system, robbed certain persons whom these agents have selected within the country referred to, of \$200,000. The county which I leave the honor, in part, to represent in this House, makes up a Senatorial district, and contains about one-fifth of the property in the State. Doing these impressment agents the justice to suppose that they have been impartial in their visits to the various sections of the State, the House will see that they have in the item of horses and mules, robbed the State of some \$10,000,000 worth of property. I mean to say that in the name and under the machinery of the Confederate government, they have overawed certain citizens of North Carolina into delivering to that government property worth \$15,000,000 at a nominal price of \$5,000,000. This action comes fully up to my conception of the idea contained in the word *robbery*.

If the action which has recently taken place in Orange county were the consequence of the presumption of a subordinate agent of the government, it were more easily tolerated than now. Or if it arose from the occasionally irregular working of the machinery of that government it might be better borne. But it is part of the settled policy of the Confederate States, and the regular and intended effect of certain acts of Congress is that which gives this action its peculiar unpleasantness, and makes it the more imperative for this Legislature to utter its remonstrance and protest. When wrong is done under the color of law, it becomes most dangerous.

I hold in my hand a pamphlet containing the "General Order" to the army from which it appears that this subject of impressments has occupied the attention of the government for several years. As early as the month of June, 1862, an order was issued regulating this subject. Some months afterwards it appears by another that great complaints had been made to the government in relation to it. The complaints compelled Congress, about the month of April, 1863, to pass an act upon the subject, a great part of which is still in force. That act provides that where officers in property that is in the hands of its producer, two referees (with liberty to select an umpire) shall be chosen by the officer and the owner respectively, and they shall settle the price to be paid; where the property is not in the hands of the producer, but of a man who holds it on lease, the price to be paid by the government shall be regulated by the schedule prices fixed by the Commissioners appointed for making the schedule. This difference between the producer and the other classes was maintained, however, for but a few days, as another act, passed before the 1st of May, 1863, provided in that all cases of impressment the impressing officer might endorse upon the award of the referees his disapproval, whereupon an appeal would be to the Commissioners upon schedule prices. As these persons had already appraised the property of the sort in dispute, it is clear that the practical operation of these laws in either case is to give the owner only schedule prices. For instance, in the case of a horse, the owner may always be sure that if

[CONCLUDED TO MORROW.]

—  
A WATCH WITH ONE WHEEL.—A watchmaker in San Francisco, named Otto Weidner, has succeeded in producing a most ingenious piece of mechanism. He has invented and manufactured a watch that has only one wheel. This wheel, a mainspring, and a very little other machinery, is so arranged that the watch, when set going, winds itself up, and it will run two years. It would run forever if the material world hold out, but the ingenious inventor says it is necessary to take it apart once in about two years for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the worn parts. It is certainly a very ingenious, yet a very simple and successful piece of work.—Mr. Weidner is also the inventor of a new sort of clock, with engine movement, the pendulum of which is on top, and works like the walking beam of a steam boat. One of these ingenious and simple clocks, with silver and gold plated, and gold hands, has been manufactured for exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in that city.

CLOTHING FOR CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Colonel Ould, commissioner of exchange, has received official information that General Beaure of the Confederate army, a prisoner of war, had been paroled by the Yankee authorities and assigned to the duty of superintending the arrangements for distributing to the Confederate prisoners the clothing to be furnished them under the late agreement between the Confederate and Federal Governments. The arrangements are nearly completed.

An exchange of prisoners is now going on at Charleston.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Yankees profess to have discovered a conspiracy to assassinate Gens. Rosecrans, McNeil and other officials at St. Louis. Several arrests have been made, including two clerks in the British Consul's office.

Mrs. MILLER continues to accommodate

Boarders, by the day, week or month.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

OLD SERIES,  
VOL. V.

[From the Evening News.]  
The Athenian Blood-Drinkers.  
A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

After the defeat of his fleet at Salamis, Xerxes did not abandon the hope of success, a paper now in hand, being a warning to a gentleman in Orange that the government wished to buy a horse, makes this evident, for the proposal made by him is *expressly* to buy it at *schedule* prices, the penalty being an impression. Of course such an officer would never approve an award by reference giving a greater price. He would appeal until he brought it where it was certain that none but schedule prices would be given. So well, indeed, is this understood, that, as I was informed, the *refers* at Hillsboro' confined themselves to assigning the horses to one or another of the classes in the last schedule, *as* might well have been anticipated, in the who assembly of irritated and outraged citizens no one took an *appeal*.

Before commencing the campaign, Mardonius sent an envoy to Athens, with the most seductive offers to the Athenians from the Great King himself, if they would consent to make peace and form a league with him. They were to retain their own territory, and to choose for themselves whatever land they liked besides, and dwell therein as a free people—all their temples which had been burned were to be rebuilt, and their damage repaired. "And now," said Mardonius, "why are ye so mad as to levy war against the king whom ye cannot possibly overcome, or even resist forever? Ye have seen the multitude and the bravery of the hosts of Xerxes; ye know also how large a power remains with me in your land; suppose then ye should get the better of us, and defeat this army—a thing whereof ye will not, if ye be wise, entertain the least hope—what follows even then but a contest with a still greater force?" Rather agree to make peace, which ye can do without any tarnish to your honor, since the King invites you to it.

"Continue free, and make an alliance with us without fraud or deceit!" The bearer of this message was Alexander, King of Macedonia, the guest and friend of the Athenians. He advised them, as a sincere friend, to accept terms so favorable and honorable. There were many reasons to induce the Athenians to accede to these terms. They had just returned to their half-ruined city. They had lost the harvests of the two years, and their wives and children were suffering with hunger.—The Spartans and other Peloponnesians, with their wonted selfishness, were fortifying the isthmus and their territory would be again laid waste. But with that heroism and love of freedom which had rendered them immortal, they said to Alexander, "We know as well as thou dost that the power of the Mede is many times greater than our own; we did not need to have *that* cast into our teeth.—Nevertheless, we cling to freedom that we shall resist him in the best manner we can.—Seek not to persuade us into making terms with the Barbarian—say what thou wilt, thou will never gain our assent." Told Mardonius that so long as the sun keeps its present course we will never join alliance with Xerxes. Nay, we will oppose him unceasingly, trusting in the aid of those gods and heroes whom he has lightly esteemed, and whose images he has burned with fire.—And come not thou again to us with words like these. Thou art the guest and friend of our nation—we would not that thou shouldst receive hurt at our hands!" The Spartans fearing that the Athenians might be tempted to accept terms which, as Herodotus says, "were far more to their advantage than to prolong the war," and sent ambassadors to dissuade them from such a course.

They proposed so send an army to their aid and to support the women and children as long as the war lasted. Their answer to the Spartans was worthy of themselves: "Not all the gold that the whole earth contains—not the fust and most fertile of the lands—would bribe us to take part with the Medes, and help them to enslave our countrymen. Even could we any how have brought ourselves to such a thing, there are many very powerful motives which would make it impossible. The first and chief of these is the burning and destruction of our temples, and the images of our gods, which forces us to make no terms with their destroyer but rather to pursue him with vengeance to the uttermost. Again, there is our common brotherhood with the Greeks; our common language, the variety of their plans, and the solemn oaths which one philosopher passes upon the unfeeling experiments of his predecessor, carry the memory back to the age of the alchemists, and their marvelous endeavors to transmute the base metals into gold. But it is not necessary in this argument to insist upon that—it is most plain that even these experiments resulted in success, they should be made at the expense of the whole community.

I am not understood as denying to the government the right to seize private property whenever needed for its use. It has a perfect right to do so. The point upon which I have insisted is that it must pay just compensation, all the way. It must pay for such property, all that a private person would have to pay for it. The government has only one advantage in such matter over the citizen who wishes to buy. It can compel a sale. But it cannot force upon the owner a less price than his neighbors would have given, had he been disposed to sell.

[CONCLUDED TO MORROW.]

FOR the ensuing year, FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men and women, Nurses, Cooks and Laundresses. The women must not be encumbered with children.

Good ratings and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price given allowed by Government. Apply to

H. M. PETTIT,  
Hospital Steward,  
Pettigrew Hospital.

dec 9-31stwds 25

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FOR the ensuing year

# Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

Do the members of the Legislature who are constantly introducing disturbing resolutions in the two Houses, about peace, really desire to accomplish the purposes professedly designed; or is it their main object to furnish an opportunity for berating the Government and abusing Mr. Davis' administration, with the view of impeding its efficiency in carrying on the war, and to build up enough of opposition to effect party ends and to array the people against both the Government and its administration?

We cannot believe that this is the *design* of many engaged in the distracting practice alluded to, and yet it seems to us that their course cannot fail to have this result.— And beside this effect upon our own people, it cannot be successfully denied that this course encourages the Yankees to persist in their attempts to force us back to union with them, or whip us back into submission as conquered provinces, by the belief that there is a half organized party here, which, aspiring to rule the destinies of the country, stands ready to join hands with the enemies of our country in a peace on the basis of reconstruction, and in acquiescence with the doctrine of Federal supremacy.

There can be no question that the course pursued by some, instead of promoting, really delays the objects which they profess to have at heart. They but invite aggression instead of working to repel it. Their talk of "negotiation" is laughed at by those to whom it is addressed; their proposition is scornfully thrown back into their faces; because the North believes that there are enough of these peace men in the South to paralyze its strength. We know better, for we know the scantiness of their number, and the paucity of their influence. But the evil that they do is immense, for it is through them alone—the effect they have upon the Yankee mind—that our *calculating* foes are induced to persist in a war which he would quickly end, if satisfied that we were united in a determination for independence. We say again, if the peace talkers really desire an early peace, let them change their tactics, and by their acts say to the foe, as our Government has said, and our noble soldiers say: "We desire a peace, but only such a peace as freemen can accept; we want and will have no peace that does not do justice to our country."

Since the above was written, we are proud to see that the Senate on yesterday voted to lay on the table Mr. Pool's peace resolutions. There let them lie; and let all others of a similar character be put to sleep beside them.— All honor to the Senate of North Carolina for the noble stand it has taken.

When we find ourselves opposed on a question of public policy by so judicious and safe a journal as the *Fayetteville Observer*, we feel inclined to reconsider our grounds in order that we may retrace our steps, unless on such reconsideration we are forced to remain in our position by the convictions of reason. We give to-day, in another column, on the subject of "impressions," It is evident from the statements of that paper, that great inequalities have been the result of the "practice under the impressment law, and much injustice and inconvenience suffered." Had Mr. Phillips approached the question with a statement of facts, in a calm and unpassionate manner, with an effort to ascertain a remedy, there would have been, if any difference of opinion between us at all, only such an one as would elicit useful discussion. But it was his fierce, and unwarrantable, and injurious invectives against the Government, which excited our animadversion, and led to the retort of his own malfeasance, while he was accusing others.

We propose in a few days to review this question of impressments by the Government, and if possible, to draw out from some practical person, some suggestion of relief by which the necessities of the Government can be met, and at the same time hardships to the citizens be averted. In the mean time we give the *Observer's* article to public.

## Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, Mr. Pool's Peace Resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of twenty-four to twenty, and kept there, despite a vigorous effort to resurrect them.

In the House, the Revenue Bill passed its second reading.

We commence to-day, and shall conclude to-morrow, the speech of Mr. Sam'l Phillips on his impressment resolutions. We have had much to say of this speech and those resolutions, and may have more to say hereafter: we therefore do Mr. Phillips the justice of laying his speech before our readers, as prepared by himself.

## The Concert.

The Concert given by the ladies on Tuesday night, was a decided success—both in regard to the superior musical entertainment afforded, and the large number who enjoyed it.— Every one that we have heard speak of the Concert, express their gratification in the highest terms.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has recently been on a visit to his brother, Beverly R. Johnston, Esq., at Abingdon, Va. He was in Richmon<sup>d</sup> a few days since.

## East Tennessee.

We learn from the Bristol *Register* of the 10th, that the most reliable information from the front indicates a state of alarm and uncertainty among the Federals.

Our scouting parties report to Yankees this side of Bean's Station, in Grainger county.— They were told by the citizens that those Federals who came to that place from Cumberland Gap, were ordered in a double quick towards Knoxville.

In consequence of the appearance of Federal troops at Bean's Station, presenting the attitude of a flank movement, our forces were induced to fall back some distance, having important wagon trains to protect. But on the 9th, Gen. Vaughn commenced an advance movement, being determined to find the force in front of him. We shall not be surprised to hear of his turning up close to Knoxville.

A later notice in the same paper, says, the recent movement of Burbridge via Bean's Station, has proven itself quite a strategic and brilliant movement. Instead of flanking Vaughn, it seems that they were sent over to keep the three Tennessee (Federal) regiments from deserting in consequence of the order to evacuate.

**MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS AND DONORS OF THE N. C. ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.**—We invite the attention of the Donors and Directors of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, to the meeting to be held at the basement of the Baptist Church, in this city, to-day (Thursday). A full attendance of Donors and Directors is desirable.

On Sunday morning, the Yankee officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on, and Colonel Rossier, of New York, was instantly killed and others wounded. This frightened the rest, and the attempt was given up. The struggle lasted but a few minutes, and all was soon quiet.

## Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Our Hospitals.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,  
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.  
Raleigh, Dec. 13th, 1864.

Gentlemen: In your paper of this date, speaking of a concert to be given this evening by a number of the ladies of this city, you say:

"But aside from the musical treat that will be afforded, the object to which the proceeds are to be applied should fill the Chapel to repletion, viz.: for raising a fund to promote and contribute to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals."

I would beg leave to state, through your paper, that the Confederate Government has made very liberal provision for the comfort and wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals; in fact, has done all that money can do for them.

During the past month, the unexpended excess of the Hospital fund (over \$5,000) to be returned to the Treasury by the General Hospitals in this State, vary from \$465 to \$14,702 14, and the excess unexpended to be returned from the Way Hospital vary from \$89 58 to \$2,338 66. The excess of the Hospital fund unexpended during the past month (over \$5,000) to be returned to the Treasury from the Hospitals in this State, were as follows, viz: General Hospital No. 7 returned \$4,659 74; General Hospital No. 8 returned \$9,923 72, and Petersburg Hospital returned \$14,702 14, leaving a balance of \$5,000 to the credit of each Hospital at the commencement of this month. The Government has supplied all the funds necessary for the comfort and wants of our sick and wounded soldiers; but money cannot purchase many delicacies, because they are not to be had, nor can it purchase the cheering influence; gentle words and sympathetic attentions of the ladies, which have done so much to add to the comfort and to cheer up our sick and wounded soldiers.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obt servtnt,  
P. E. HINES, Surgeon,  
Medical Director,  
Messrs. MCRAE & GORMAN, Editors Confed-  
erate, Raleigh, N. C.

## For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It seems that Mr. Phillips is determined to make a "fuss." If he had more of mental calibre, he might be able to accomplish his desire, but it seems that the Legislature, who know him best, is willing for him to blow his own horn, knowing that he has no influence with men who are determined to stand by the Government. "When a man feigns stigmatizes his own Government," he is against his Government, and should be watched by all good and true men. There is no need of making laws, when our people will not see that they are carried into execution. Mr. Phillips should not hold his seat in the Legislature; nor should Mr. Daniel Russell, if he is not twenty one years of age. (if I am right in my opinion that a man can not be a member of the Legislature if he is not twenty one years old.)

You are right, Messrs. Editors, and any true man will stand by you until the South has gained her independence. This is no time to be talking about impressments, &c. Let every man do his best—if it is to give up every thing he possesses. It is not possible for laws to be made that will reach every one in the same ratio. As this cannot be done, let us all pay our taxes without grumbling, resolving to sacrifice even life, if we are called upon to enter the ranks, rather than succumb to yankee rule.

We are in the midst of a revolution; and if Mr. Phillips from Orange, is not yet satisfied, but wants to bring on another revolution, I think it is because he has not been in the foremost ranks, as he should have been fighting for his rights, for the rights of the slaves. Let Mr. Phillips help us to get through this revolution, help us to gain our independence—before he talks about bringing on another revolution. I am for the Government, Messrs. Editors, right or wrong. If the Government goes by the board, we all sink; if the Government succeeds, and it will, without a doubt, then we have our independence; and those who have not helped us, will not deserve to share with us its benefits.

D. J. F.

The lovers of famous literary localities in London are taking their last look at Milton's "Barbican" and Goldsmith's "Green Arbor Court," both of which are in process of demolition.

The cost of the tomb for the royalty of England, which is being erected at Frogmore, will be \$500,000.

## The War News.

We received no Georgia or Charleston papers on yesterday, and are therefore unable to give our readers any further information of the situation of affairs in Georgia and South Carolina. The *Wilmington Journal* says a report had gained circulation in that city, that Sherman was shelling Savannah, or if not Savannah, at least the Railroad approaches to it. The Journal is disposed to doubt this, but not to deny it entirely. It hardly thinks that Sherman could carry a sufficient ordnance train to enable him to maintain any protracted siege at any well defended point, or even to fight any number of tolerably well contested fights. But as Sherman has turned off from the fortified points, and has generally been allowed to pass along without molestation, most of his ammunition is probably unexpended, and he may think himself entitled to make a *splurge* at Savannah.

If he seriously tries that game, he will be likely to make a serious mistake we think. As things appear to us, it is the very course we should like him to adopt.

The *Journal* is of the opinion that in the Pocotaligo fight on Friday or Saturday last, that at first the enemy rather got the better of an encounter on Friday or Saturday, but that our folks rallied and repulsed them.

We received yesterday the Richmond and Petersburg papers of Monday, leaving us still one day behind with the mails from those cities.

The Richmond papers contain nothing new. In the account given of Gen. Longstreet's recent reconnaissance on the enemy's lines, the *Dispatch* says the actual position of the enemy's line of heavy defences on the north side of James river was ascertained. Instead of running northwest from Fort Harrison and hugging our line even to the Charles City road, as had been believed, at least by civilians, it runs from Fort Harrison due east to New Market Heights, which is at least four miles farther distant from the city than the former point. Between New Market and the left of our line there is no fortification or entrenchment of consequence, and was found on Saturday to be held only by a picked line. Though our troops, both in going out and returning, traveled over the ground from which the Yankees have been threatening to shell Richmond, they discovered no big guns and no preparations for mounting them.

Gen. Longstreet returned to his original position, which he reached on Saturday night. We killed a few of the enemy's pickets and took a few of them prisoners. Our loss was one man killed and several wounded.

We gather from the Petersburg *Express* of Monday, the following particulars of the recent movement of the enemy; on Bellfield:

Brisk skirmishing occurred between a portion of our cavalry and a detachment of the enemy, at Jarrett's Depot, on Thursday. This was but a small affair. While it was in progress, the enemy was moving a heavier body of his troops towards Hicksford, for the purpose of destroying, if possible, the fine bridge over the Meherrin river. This movement becoming known to our commander, steps were at once taken to meet it. Troops were immediately thrown forward, and long before the enemy made his appearance there a strong force of our cavalry were in position at Hicksford, to meet him.

On Friday afternoon the enemy's column came in sight, and at once made dispositions for attack. They bombarded and assaulted our position, but were most gallantly repulsed, and compelled to retire without accomplishing anything, except wounding a few of our men and losing a number of their own. On Saturday morning the enemy retreated from Hicksford, and was at once pursued by our cavalry, who closely followed and harassed him rear. During the retreat, the Yankee column was several times struck and pierced by our dashing cavalry, and it is believed to have suffered heavily, not only in killed and wounded, but in prisoners.

I am very respectfully,

Your obt servtnt,  
P. E. HINES, Surgeon,

Medical Director,

Messrs. MCRAE & GORMAN, Editors Confed-  
erate, Raleigh, N. C.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It seems that Mr. Phillips is determined to make a "fuss." If he had more of mental calibre, he might be able to accomplish his desire, but it seems that the Legislature, who know him best, is willing for him to blow his own horn, knowing that he has no influence with men who are determined to stand by the Government. "When a man feigns stigmatizes his own Government," he is against his Government, and should be watched by all good and true men. There is no need of making laws, when our people will not see that they are carried into execution. Mr. Phillips should not hold his seat in the Legislature; nor should Mr. Daniel Russell, if he is not twenty one years of age. (if I am right in my opinion that a man can not be a member of the Legislature if he is not twenty one years old.)

You are right, Messrs. Editors, and any true man will stand by you until the South has gained her independence. This is no time to be talking about impressments, &c. Let every man do his best—if it is to give up every thing he possesses. It is not possible for laws to be made that will reach every one in the same ratio.

As this cannot be done, let us all pay our taxes without grumbling, resolving to sacrifice even life, if we are called upon to enter the ranks, rather than succumb to yankee rule.

We are in the midst of a revolution; and if Mr. Phillips from Orange, is not yet satisfied, but wants to bring on another revolution, I think it is because he has not been in the foremost ranks, as he should have been fighting for his rights, for the rights of the slaves. Let Mr. Phillips help us to get through this revolution, help us to gain our independence—before he talks about bringing on another revolution. I am for the Government, Messrs. Editors, right or wrong. If the Government goes by the board, we all sink; if the Government succeeds, and it will, without a doubt, then we have our independence; and those who have not helped us, will not deserve to share with us its benefits.

D. J. F.

The lovers of famous literary localities in London are taking their last look at Milton's "Barbican" and Goldsmith's "Green Arbor Court," both of which are in process of demolition.

The cost of the tomb for the royalty of England, which is being erected at Frogmore, will be \$500,000.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14th, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Warren, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize his Excellency the Governor to appoint Courts of Oyer and Terminer, which, under a suspension of the rules, was passed.

Mr. Odum, from the Joint Select Committee on salaries and fees, [This bill gives his Excellency the Governor \$10,000 per annum, Councilors of State \$40 per day when engaged in public business and thirty cents a mile when so travelling; Treasurer \$500, Comptroller \$2,500, etc, and doubles the fees of office.]

Mr. Dick introduced a bill to amend the N. C. Volunteer Navy Act, which was referred to the Committee on corporations.

Mr. Berry introduced a bill to repeal the act establishing the mileage and *per diem* (\$50) of members.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to set apart Saturday, the 17th inst., for the appointment of magistrates.

A message was received from the House, proposing to go into the election of five Trustees of the University of North Carolina, which was concurred in by the Senate.

The hour of 12 having arrived the special order thereafter, Mr. Pool's "resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace"—was taken up.

Mr. Speight moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and the Senate so ordered by yeas 24, nays 20. The vote being as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aycock, Berry, Bryson, Coursen, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Kirby, Lindsay, Long, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wythe.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Bogie, Dicks, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Mann, March, Odum, Patterson, Patton, Pool, Sanders, Seawall, Straughn, Warren.—20.

Mr. Berry moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Lindsay moved to lay this motion on the table, and called for the ayes and nays.— There being a tie, 22 to 22, the motion was not agreed to by the Speaker's casting vote.

The question then being on Mr. Berry's motion to reconsider, it was not agreed to, by yeas 22, nays 23. So the resolutions were tabled.

The school bill was then taken up, read a second time and its further consideration postponed till to-morrow; whereupon the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceedings to-day were almost wholly confined to a discussion of the Revenue Bill, which passed its second reading, with some slight amendment.

The House then adjourned to 7 p. m.

### [For the Confederate.

POST-HOUSE, 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPT. OF N. C. AND SOUTHERN VA.,  
TARBORO', N. C. Dec. 9th, 1864.

EDITORS Confederate:—Please allow me through your columns, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. L. S. Baker's command in this Hospital, to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Hospital stores, and delicacies from that noble band of sisters—the Ladies Cumberland Hospital Association of Fayetteville, N. C.

Since the organization of this Association, no appeal, however frequent, has been made vain to these kind ladies, for relief to the sick and suffering of our gallant comrades, but with patriotic zeal, and hearty sympathy, have they addressed themselves only to their continued work of philanthropy. And though a grateful people will rear enduring monuments of fame to the self-sacrificing hero-martyrs, who have gallantly perished in defending their native soil from the polluting step of our barbaric foe, yet will they not render the sweet reward to these ministering angels of charity, in their silent work of love, to ever live in grateful remembrance of their virtues and devotion to the cause, in the darkest hours of the revolution—in shining contrast to the spirit of extortion, greed and avarice that has blighted our national name, and caused the land.

Contributions to Post Hospital, Tarboro (formerly at Washington, N. C.) by Ladies Cumberland Hospital Association of